# The Washington Times.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1901.

"HAHN-SHOE-QUALITY" Means "BEST" always.

# This Week's Shoe News Must Interest You!

Whether you're a millionaire or a workingman, our shoe news is bound to interest you-financially or for increasing your foot-comfort. Among traveling salesmen we enjoy the reputation of selling "The best Shoes in America for the price," and the phenomenal increase of this fall's sales would indicate that this fact is also

This week's specials will prove profitable news to thousands of critical and prudent shoe buyers for the stylish beauty, extreme comfort, as well as the remarkable low-pricedness of the shoes offered.

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# Men's.

The great "SUPERIOR" line of styl-

ish hand-made Shoes; superior to any

advertised \$3.50 Shoes. \$3.00

The new farrous "METROPOLIS"

miration of all Male \$2.50

Our "English Welt" Shoes are the

best-wearing and most stylish Shoes

townstores. This week

-all good leathers, at

are winning the ad-

## Children's. Our finest \$5 French Enamel Swell

from 81/2 to 11 ...

Boys' finest hand-made Box or Bligstyles-This week ...

Girls' and Boys' hand-newed welt Kid and Box Calf, wide extension and Heel, Laced Shoes. and Heel, Laced Shoes.

An excellent \$2.50 \$1.95 quality. This week ....

High-cut Box Calf Storm Boots to keep the youngster's feet dry and warm; Misses' and Hoys' sizes, \$2.00. Sizes

Our great "IRON-CLAD" guaranteed Shoes for Girls and Hoys have equals in America for

sizes, at ..

you ever bought for the price. They're act-Child's Kid Springen's and Women's

Women's warmlined Dolge's famous \$1 50 Beaver Juliets 75° red and black 95° and Laced....

# Wm. Hahn & Co.'s

Three Reliable Shoe Houses,

heel Shoes;

Cor. 7th and K Sts. 1914 & 1916 Pa. Ave. 233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Many Instances Reported of the Remarkable Phenomena.

Prof. Steyneger's Claim and Obser. vations of Other Scientists-Fish, Frogs, and Insects Have Fallen From the Clouds-A Rat Storm

Prof. Leonhard Steyneger, of the Smithsonian Institution, was interviewed recently on the subject of showproved the general and widespread be lief that fishes, frogs, and other small creatures fall upon the earth after the manner of a shower of rain, and generally, indeed, accompanied by the lat-

"Until I see a shower of animals with my own eyes," said Prof. Steyneger, "I will not believe such a thing possible, and even then I would be inclined to doubt the evidence of my senses. It is true that, in spots adjacent to water, large numbers of young frogs have been found lying upon the ground, but I think they have come up on land to enjoy a shower bath, and cannot find their way back again."

Notwithstanding the skeptical attitude of Prof. Steyneger, who is one of the most distinguished scientists living, on this question, there are on record numerous instances of showers of falling animals. On the 20th of September, 1839, an English officer, residing in the neighborhood of Calcutta, saw a quantity of live fish descend in a shower of rain. They were about three inches in length, and all of one kind. Some, falling on hard ground, were killed; some, which fell on soft grass, continued to

"The most strange thing which struck me in connection with this event," said the officer, "was that the fish did not and there; they fell in a straight line, not more than a cubit in breadth." Shortly after this event, at a village

about a span in length.

On the 14th of April, 1828, Major Forbes Mackenzie, of Fodderty, Rosson his farm, saw a great portion of the ground covered with herring fry, three to four inches in length, fresh and entire. The spot was three miles from the Firth of Dingwall. About two years afterward, in the Island of Islay, Argyleshire, after a day of very heavy rain, the inhabitants were sur prised to find a large number of small herrings strewn over the fields, perfectly fresh, and some of them alive On another occasion, during a strong gale, herrings and other fish were carried from the Firth of Forth as far as Loch Levin, eight or ten miles distant. More recently, a Wick newspaper stated that, on a certain morning, a large quantity of herrings were found lying scattered in a garden about half fell as a rat shower. a mile from the shore at that town. The peasants cooked and ate themnot without misgiving on the part of others as to the possibility of some Satanic agency having been concerned in,

the transfer of herrings to such a ser it is In Hastead's "History of Kep. It is narrated that, about Easter 166, in the parish of Stanstead, which is at a conparish of Stanstead, which is his siderable distance from the seg and has siderable distance from the seg and has hearing the answer of the defendants, and arguments by counse; for the respective parties, denied the petition.

The complainant sought to have a re-

fish.

The instances of record, contrary,
The company because of a claim she had against Johnson, who, it was alleged,
owns a majority of the stock of the corfrogs and ansects are more rare. Prof.

Pontus, of Cahors, communicated to the THE ACTION NOT UNDERSTOOD. French Academy in 1804 the particulars of a shower of from near Toulouse. Pontus saw the young frogs on the cloaks of two gentlemen, who were caught in the storm on the road. When the diligence in which he was traveling arrived at the place where the storm burst, the road and fields were observed be full of frogs, in some places three r four deep; the horses' hoofs killed thousands during the passage of the vehicle along this spot. The rallway trains and street cars of a town in New York were stopped several months ago for the same reason, the immense numer of small frogs causing the wheels of the cars to slip on the ralls and rendering progress impossible until the tracks could be cleared of this strange

Concerning showers of insects, then is a notable instance recorded in the Journal de St. Petersburg" for 1827. A heavy snowstorm occurred on the 17th of October, at Pakroff, in the government of Tver. The snow was ac companied by a prodigious number o black insects, about an inch and quarter in length; they had flat, shin marked with rings or hands, and feet which enabled them to crawl rapidly over the snow. Such of them as were carried into a warm place died present-

ly; but the rest remained alive for a

considerable time in a very severe tem

It has been supposed by many that winds, whirlwinds, and waterspouts are the chief causes of these curious phe nomena. Watersponts, it is said, not unknown in that portion of Rossshire where the shower of herrings took place in 1828. The herring fall at Islay occurred after a day of very heavy rain; and that at Loch Levin during a strong gale from the Firth of Forth The occurrence at Wick was attributed by the more intelligent inhabitants to waterspout. At Stanstead, a thunder fall helter skelter, everywhere, or here storm preceded the fall of fish. At Caicutta the fish shower was both pre ceded and accompanied by a smart shower of rain. At Allahabad a blast near Allahabad, India, 3,600 or 4,000 fish of wind came on suddenly, so violently vere found on the ground. These were as to blow down several large trees and it was after this wind that the fish were found upon the ground. At Toulouse the shower of frogs was preceded shire, Scotland, while walking in a field by the sudden appearance of a very thick cloud from the horizon, and the bursting out of a thunderstorm. In all these instances the results were probably due, wholly or in part, to the fact recently demonstrated, that wind has a strong tendency to become circular or rotary, sucking up from beneath any small, light objects that may be in the way, earrying them to a distance, and depositing them when the force is allayed. If this occurs on land, the result is a whirtwind; if on sea, a waterspout, There is one case on record, in Norway, of a colony of rats, while migrating it vast numbers from the high to the low countries, having been overtaken whirlwind. They were caught p. carried to a neighboring vali.

> THE p-ITION DENIED. civer for the Army and Navy

No B Apartment House Company. In the case of Carrie M. Levengood against the Army and Navy Apartment House Company, John O. Johnson and others, asking for the appointment of a

No Reason for the Appointment of a New Portuguese Minister. The appointment of a new Portuguese Minister to succeed Viscount de Santo

Thyrso in Washington is not understood at the State Department, where it is claimed that no reason can be ascribed for the action of Portugal. It has been nileged that the wis cabled prematurely the news of the death of President McKinley to the Portuguese Foreign Office, and that this is the reason for the change. If this be true, the State Department has not been so informed.

The officials state that Portugal semi other nations, thus intimating that no prenature announcement was made. Certain reports to the contrary notwith Thyrso left this country with no un ent to Portugal for his vacation and

ON BOARD THE KILPATRICK. Military Passengers for the Philip.

pines and Honolulu. Adjutant General yesterday eived the following telegram from Major General Young, dated San Francisco, No

"Transport Kilpstrick salled at noon today with following military passengers: Chaplains Dickson, Twenty-sixth Infantry, and Silver, Thirtieth Infantry; Captain Ahera, Ninth Infantry; Lieutenanus Taylor, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Hilgard, Sixteenth; Fisichauer, Twenty-sixth; Engbee and Rury, First; Clark, Thirtieth; Kelland, Nineteenth; Jones, Carleton, and Sohr, Artillery Corps, and Captain Weirlick, Medical Department."
"Four Hospital Corps, men for Honolulu; I3 cassais, and 15 recruits assigned as follows: Infantry, Twenty-fourth, 25; Twenty-fifth, 30; Twenty-sixth, 2; cavalry, Ninth, 2; Tenth, I; Coast Artillery for Honolulu, Sixty-sixth Company, 21; Sixty-seventh, 28, "Major General,"

"Major General"

SOME DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

Appointments, Promotions, and Res ignations Just Announced.

The following changes in the War De Appointments by certification of the Tivil Service Commission—Adjutant general's office: Frederick L. Davis of Illiote, clerk, at \$1,99. Commissary general's office: George D. Sation, of New York, clerk, at \$1,99. Office of the chief of engineers; William T. George, of West fright, clerk, at \$99.

Appointment by transfer from Postofice Department—Office of the impector eneral: George W. Taylor, of the District of Columbia, assistant messenger, at 129. artment have been announced:

Fig. Promotions—Record and Pension Office: Thomas J. Calloway, of Tennessee, from clerk at \$1,000. Henry Austin, of Penssylvania, from clery at \$1,200 to clerk at \$1,000. Frank E. surke, of the District of Columbia, from Clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,200; Georgia M. Rowe, \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,200; Georgia M. Rowe, at \$1,000 to clerk of the District of Columbia, from clerk at \$1,998 to clerk at \$1,299, George M. Rowe, of Colorado, from clerk at \$1,299, H. Rowe, of Colorado, from clerk at \$1,299 to clerk at \$1,299. Adjutant general's office: John Johnston, of New York, from clerk at \$1,090 to clerk at \$1,290. Paymaster general's office: John W. Moore, of Pomsylvania, from clerk at \$1,290 to clerk at \$1,400. Office of the chief of ordnance: Hagh M. Purcell, of Chio, from clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,000. Nathan Hagen, of Penngylvania, from clerk at \$1,200 to clerk at \$1,000. Northin Hagen, of Penngylvania, from clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,200. Office of the chief of engineers. Walter Barton, of Termessee, from clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,000. Reeignations—Record and Pension Of-Reeignations—Record and Pension Of-

clork at \$1,000.

Resignations—Record and Pension Office: Frank E. Park, of Indiana, cierk at \$1,200. Adjutant general's office: John Boyle, jr., of Pennsylvania, clerk at \$1,200. Office of the Judge advocate general: Frank A. Lucas, of Kentucky, copylst, at \$300. Office of the commissary general: Henry L. Metcalf, of Texas, clerk at \$1,000. Office of the chief of engineers: Miss Beissle N. Balley, of West Virginia, clerk at \$1,000.

To Make an Extended Visit.

R. W. Thompson, of the Census Office leaves this evening for New York and the guest of Bishop and Mrs. Alexander Walters. He will spend some time with T. Thomas Fortune at Red Bank, N. J., and with friends at Orange, N. J. in New York Mr. Thompson will be enter-tained by Mr. and Mrs. 1. L. Burke.

# THE NEGRO POINT OF VIEW

The Booker Washington Dinner Discussed by Leading Colored Men.

Nothing Approaching Social Equality Desired-Only Civic Rights Wanted-Incident Not Calculated to Cause Any Further Trouble.

All those who have expressed alarm count of the possible consequences of the Booker T. Washington dinner at the White House have based their fears upon the belief that the negroes of the South would become more assertive, "biggity," impudent, and, in general, not stay in their places." Just what is the negro's place never seems to be clearly defined, but in general it seems to mean that he must not aspire to pass beyond a vague dead line called social equality. In the Transvaul, under the Boer Government, it is regarded as rocial equality for the black Africans to walk upon the sidewalks, hence the natives are forced to walk in the middle of the street. And yet, inasmuch as most of the Boers live in one-room houses, their African servants sleep in the same room with the family. In parts of this country it is a violation of the laws of social equality for white and colored children to sit in the same school room, and yet the same children play together for hours without the protection of a teacher to direct them, The most intimate relations frequent

ly exist between employer and employe, in which there is a freedom of intercourse quite impossible among social equals, nevertheless if the employer and the employe are of different races and must take the same train it is social equality in some of our States for them to sit inside of the same coach, or to secure a funch provided for passengers in the stations at the same counter But as indeterminate as social equality may be, it has been universally decided in the South that there must be none of it, and the colored people thoroughly understand this. Further than this, the negroes of the South do not wish or seek social rights pure and simple. It is only as civil rights are taken away under the false name of social rights that the negro finds complaint. No on who has ever known negroes intimately has ever heard them express any com plaint at not being admitted to white hurches, of not being invited to ten and cuchre parties, to the balls and dances or to any purely social functions of the white people. But whenever the negro is invited he usually accepts and regards his invitation as a mark of dis-Unction rather than a matter of personal pleasure to be thus received. The ne great wish of the negro is to enjoy his full civil rights, the freedom to use the public lifehways and accommoda tions, the freedom to secure employ ment where his talents egtitle him, the equality of protection before the law the equality of political privileges in proportion as he prepares himself to bear them. But beyond these fundamental rights the negro believes with his greatest spokesman, Mr. Booker T Washington, that "We can be as sepa rate as the fingers in all things purely ocial, and yet united as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress." The simple dining of a colored man at

of the editorial columns of negro news papers is inviting. There are about 200 such papers published by colored men in various sections of the United States It will be conceded that they ought to reflect the opinion of the race. The press of any people or any race is always the most independent and the most exact expression of the true feelof this entire press since the discussion has arisen over the dinner of Mr. Washington at the White House discloses a remarkable unanimity of expression of the negro's position.

the White House will not and cannot

change this practically universal feel-

In the "Star of Zion" organ of th African M. E. Zion Church, published at Salisbury, N. C., is found the following by Bishop (Binton:

"The persons who are criticising the President seem to think that this act on his part will cause the negro to get beside himself. When it is remembered that Mr. Washington has been the guest of such institutions as Harvard, which gave him the degree of A. M., and whose president entertained him; further, that he was the guest of a strictly social organization at Birmingham, Ala., one year ago, and invited to the homes of leading white families the next day, and later the special guest of the great Missionary Conference of the M. E. Church South, held recently at New Orleans, La., to say nothing many marks of distinction which he has enjoyed at home and abroad because of his work and worth, all of which are well known to the leading negroes of the country, it seems passing strange that this great ado should be made and such direful consequences predicted as the outcome of Mr. Washington's dining with the President. The white pe of the South need have no fear tha mis will turn the head of any sensible negro. The negroes are not half so silly as many white people seem to think they are, and not as unwise as thos who seize upon everything that seem to show them respect and encourage ment which they assuredly deserve t raise a hue and cry against them an their friends, The worst effect thi whole affair will have will be a renewa of the already overwrought race que tion. Such bitter and uncalled for dis ussion about a matter that no tru-Christian people en consistently fine fault with, will into sofy the hatred and bitterness of those people who do no want the negro to be anything but drudge and a minion, and bring forth more riots upon the slightest provoca tion. The negro will keep the ever tenor of his way ever onward and up ward until his progress in character will command the respect at hom which they command everywhere els in the world. No negro of standing gives himself a moment's worry about

by night." The "Southwestern Christian Advoate." New Orleans, La., is the organ of another branch of the colored Meth-

the social bugbear which seems to caus

so many people anxiety by day and

which brings on nightmare experiences

odists, the Methodist Episcopal Church,

The fear, a few weeks ago, just after

the appointment of ex-Governor Jones, of Alabama, to a judgeship, was that the President's popularity in the South might strengthen his party. Hence this discussion over M - Washington's entertalmment is intended, as some of these editors virtually admit, to counteract the influences set in motion, and at the same time to frighten the negro and his friends. It is simply the negro question in politics in another form. The attempt is to use this prominent negro, whom the intelligent South admires as greatly as Mr. Roosevelt possibly can as a scarecrow. With the declaration that the President's act in entertaining a single individual of the race, though he be a man of the highest standing and character, will tend to excite or inflate the negroes generally and cause them to try to referce social equality upon the South, they hope to control Southern Democrats who are tired of their party and its methods. Now, that is nothing more or less than doing the baby act." Are the Southern white people such poor, helpless creatures as this would ndicate, or are the negroes such 'ninnies?' No; and there is not a sensible man in the whole South who believes

The "Baptist Vanguard," Little Rock. Ark., Rev. Joseph A. Booker, editor, is sublished at the Arkansas Baptist Colege, and says:

Roosevelt did not dine the whole ace, nor did he do this as a precedent for the balance of the white people to fine the balance of the negroes. He simply saw and admired a great, useful man, and forgetting about his color and his constituents (or what is better, dis-regarding these), he asked Mr. Washngton to stay to dinner. This is not the first time Mr. Washington has been to treated, nor is he the only negro that has had such honors from distinguished white men of this country. The whole round of discussion is unfortunate, and letracts that much from the peaceful relation of the two great races in this cuntry."

The "Georgia Baptist," Augusta, Ga., Rev. W. J. White, D. D., editor, is a ery strong organ of the negro Baptist hurch which numbers nearly a million nunicants among the colored people f the United States. It says:

"We do not believe that the action of resident Roosevelt had any godial sigdificance. We cannot admit that his enertainment of Prof. Washington was nore than a strong evidence of his reard for a prominent citizen, a man those name and works are familiar in places of which his critics, some of hem, have never heard. The Presiden is he is anyone else's President, as well as he is any one else's President, and it s bosh to say that he was not privieged to entertain him as much as he cas to entertain-well, the Rajah of atamorantown."

The "Refermer," Richmond, Va., repesents a distinct business constituency as it is the organ of the True Reform ers, a large industrial institution. Saya the "Reformer:

The fear on the part of some of our outhern contemporaries that this af fair will spoil the negro of the South and make him clamor for social equality with the whites is simply mental hallucination, or the cry of political tricksters. We wish to say here that the great majority of negroes in Vircinia are seeking no social r in the whites; they are content with their own society. Never was this better shown than when during the recent carnival here numbers of our larges merchants, who number their colored customers and patrons by the hundred, had booths with scats, in front of their places of business, for the accommodation of tired pedestrians and those who wished to view the passing throngs Not a single complaint was heard that the colored people were forcing themselves upon the whites or giving trou ble. On the contrary, the very papers that are making the assertion that their social fabric will be attempted to be de stroyed were loud in commending the negroes for their very excellent conduct, as not a single one was arrested for dis

orderly conduct." Church, well known agitator for negro emigration to Africa, thus express himself in the "Voice of Missions." At

lanta, Ga.: "Most of the stay-here crowd, in speaking of the ridiculesity of our emigration position, have said: 'On, it is not your color the white people objecto; it is your poverty. Get the dollar any everything will be right.' But reckon everybody sees now. Billions of follars would not remove the curse of being a negro, President Roosevel simply dined with Booker T. Washing ton, who was a representative of twelv millions of his supporters, tax-payers ilag defenders by land and by sea, and yet two-thirds of the country are curs ing bellowing, vomiting, and disgraeate dinner with a white man. We will say no more about the fool stuff uttered by foot negroes. We wish they had

The following papers are representaive of various sections:

The "Journal," Chirksdale, Miss ays: "The white people of the South need not be alarmed or afraid that ne groes will push themselves on them eeking social equality. He knows his place, and ne other people know the n gro better than the Southern white peple. We might justly say that had Prof. Washington not been invited, he neve would have thought of dining with the President.

The "Dallas World," Dallas, Tex. says: "Some argue that the negro will forget himself, owing to this episode and try to seek social functions with the whites. The 'World,' on behalf of the negroes, says no. All that the negroes ask is to give them equal rights and calf-head omelet and White House pudding, and they will find all the ocialities they desire among their own

The "Advocate," Charleston, W. Va. ave: "The average self-respecting ne gro does not desire social equality. No body wants to cat at a table where he has not been invited. Social equality is a misnomer; the humblest man demands the right to choose his own associates, but there is no more social equality about riding in the same coach, sleeping under the same roof and eating in the the country.

'Crocker's Invincible" Shoes for Men.

We have to thank you for the enthusiastic reception accorded our new "Crocker's Invincible" shoe for men. We have had a wonderful week's business. It is the best "protective" shoe made for Mail Carriers, Policemen, Expressmen, Motormen, and Conductors, and you ought to hear what the boys say about it. We are glad to show this shoe to any one-no obligation to buy. The price is \$3.50-the lowest possible figure for so grand a shoe.

### Our \$3 and \$3.50 Shoes at \$2.49 and \$2.98

are great "whole-souled" values that every man in town will appreciate. Come and look at them. You'll thank us for this opportunity to save money.

### FOR WOMEN.

At \$2.49 & \$2.98.

We are selling the swellest hand-welt lace and button boots in all the new shapes. See them and you won't wonder why our women's trade is growing so

"Jenness Miller" shoes for women are the best values in America at .....\$3.50 Women's "Turk" Slip-

pers ...... 49c Women's and Men's Bath Slippers ......25c

CROCKER'S, Shoes Shined Free. 939 Penna. Ave.

same public diving room than there is about walking along the same road, DOWER RIGHTS OF WIDOWS breathing from the same air, drinking from the same spring, or sitting in the

same sunlight." The "Atlanta Age," Atlanta, Ga., myst "Some papers have seen terrible visions, and declare that it is a dreadful precedent, for every negro will expect o be entertained by his white neighbor, for when it comes to recognition of manhood, Mr. Washington is on the same plane as a sleeping-car porter. has more common sense than to attempt any such footbardy tuing. No self-respecting and intelligent colored man vill assay to go where he is not wantd, or where his civil and political

The talk of social equality will deceive

rights do not entitle him to go."

structions have been in accord with their rights under the law. It is a sig- either deed of trust or mortgage. rificant fact that Prof. Washington was there in advocacy of the claims of Southern-born and bred white men rather than in support of the much-detected carried by the great who have been tate of her deceased husband." tested carpet-baggers who have been In November, 1898, Maurice Mangan years. He had accepted the advice that and an equity of redemption off in the hands of the upper class, aristocratic, slave-owning Southerners. dower. She filed a bill in equity, praying that the dower might be assigned her in both pieces of property, and as the property bemocratic white people whose claims he was successfully championing should have been thrown off their guard by the clamor of the negro-hating white masses, and ied to ridicule and abuse two of the best friends the South has ever had. It emphasizes the fact that the hope of our people is with the wealthy, business classes, North and South, rather than with that lower strata of humanity, which the progressive classes of us are slowly, but surely outstripping. Ignerant, dissolute, shiftless, non-progressive white men will be placed in the same class with the ignorant, shiftless, non-progressive negro. There is an American citizen, who is able, honorable, learned, of admitted respectability. He has been honored by respectability. He has been honored by the leading white citizens of the South and legislators of many States have listened to the persuasive powers of his ratory. He preached at first the doc trine of a place for the negro, the gospel of industrial education for the masses. Time and time again, white men have said that if all the negroes were like Washington, no objection would be made to them. Washington

### orked, the deceivers throw off their masks." THOMAS J. CALLOWAY. THE CONDITIONS OF THE POOR. Mr. Weller to Lecture to the Loyal

lines with the President of the United

States, and the vials of wrath are un-

Legion of Women. Tomorrow evening Charles F. Weller Secretary of the Associated Charities, will speak to the Legion of Loyal Women at heir headquarters, 119 Tenth Street, contheir headquarters, it's feath street, con-cerning the conditions of the poer of this city, and how similar conditions have been ameliorated in other cities. As this meeting, under the direction of the cod of the Order Committee, Mrs. H. N. tose, chairman, is designed for consultation, and looking toward increased use fulness of the legion, a very large at-tendance of members is expected.

A special legion meeting has been call-ed for 7:30 o'clock to arrange for the celebration of the legion's fifth birthday November 18, for the "International Rus-the Fair" business, and also concerning the furnishing of 11to Pennsylvania Ave-nue for social centre purposes.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, stated yesterday that on next Monday \$2,000,000 of the new series of ten-dollar United States notes will be sent to

An Important Decision Handed Down by Justice Hagner.

An Interpretation of Enactment Regarding Married Women-Entitled to Share in Equitable as Well as Legal Property of Hasband.

An important decision was recently made by Justice Hagner, relative to the quitable and legal dower rights of widows in the estates of their deceased hus-bands. The decision was rendered in onnection with the litigation of the of Mrs. Mary P. V. Mangan against Kate, ignts do not entitle him to go." Maurice, Maggie, and John Mangan, in-The "Planet," Richmond, Va., says: fants, and others, in which she asked the court to award her dower rights in the no one. Prof. Washington's views on this subject are open pages, and his in- who died in November, 1898. The pro-

ceedings were instituted in July, 1899 Prior to the passage of the act of June those of the most conservative white 1, 1896, entitled "An act to amend the laws citizens of the Southland. Colored people have rightly interpreted the act of women, etc.," a widow was only entitled President Roosevelt as meaning that to dower in the legal estate of her huse worthy men of our race accorded all the time of his decease, unencumbered by

the bone of contention in the matter of died in this city seized and possessed of appointments for more than thirty sublot 48, in square 540, unencumbered the citizen of color would be far better 1, in square 52. He made a will, which contained no provision whatever for his widow, Mary P. V. Mangan, in lieu of her aristocratic, slaye-owning Southerners, even though Democrats, than in the bands of some of the allow place bund.

MRS. IDA M. KIRK DEMENTED. To Be Committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Mrs. Ida M. Kirk was yesterday pro-Government Hospital for the Insane. She is thirty-six years of age, and lived at 200 McLean Avenue southwest, with her hus-

band, James V. Kirk, a mechanic, She was arrested yesterday morning at Four-and-a-Half and G Streets southshe was arrested yesterialy morning at Four-and-a-Half and G Streets southwest by Policemen Frederick and Carlin and Precinct Detective Cornwell, and was locked up at the House of Detention as a dangerously insane person.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirk have lived in this city for about five years, with the exception of a few months, when they moved to a little place in Alexandria County, Virginia, owned by Mrs. Kirk They returned to the city about three months ago. Mr. Kirk stated yesterday that his wife's mind had been disturbed for about two years, but that she had been rapidly growing worse since October L. Since Sunday hast, she has required the constant attention of her musband, who, from exhaustion, was compelled to ask the assistance of the neighbors in watching her Friday night. Yesterday morning she evaded their watefulness and escaped from the bound only to be apprehended by the police.

### REARRESTED UPON RELEASE. King Wanted in lown for Having Counterfeit Money.

Albert King, altas Larry King, and therwise known as W. W. Ladd, charged with having counterfelt money in his possession, was yesterday afternoon taken to Council Bluffs, Iowa, for trial. King on Monday last finished serving a King on Monday last financed serving a sentence of ten months' imprisonment in the District jail for violation of the Dis-trict gaming laws. When he was reserved at the request of the Iowa authorities. He was sent to Council Bluffs in charge of Deputy United States Marshals Wilkir, son and Reed, of this city.